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L. RON HUBBARD

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Whether introduced through the pages of one of his 589 published works, or through a direct personal encounter, L. Ron Hubbard is a man once met, never forgotten. And while he has become known for advances in a variety of fields, he is probably best known as an author.

His articles, stories, novels, screen plays, poems and books have been published in as many as eight languages. His fiction sales total over 22 million, while his published works on the subject of Dianetics and Scientology have sold over 23 million copies. In 1950, his book **Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health** skyrocketed to best seller status, was hailed as a major breakthrough and in the ensuing years, sold over 3 million copies.

L. Ron Hubbard's hallmark is that he writes with a purpose, reads insatiably, researches meticulously and lives what he writes about. His research has involved him with a number of cultures, a variety of occupations, and fields as diverse as horticulture, education, drug rehabilitation, high finance, health, photography and business management.

In the 1930s one of his editors wrote to the readers of **Thrilling Adventure:**

"I guess L. Ron Hubbard needs no introduction. From the letters you send in, his yarns are amongst the most popular we have published. Several of you have wondered too how he gets the splendid color which always characterizes his stories of faraway places.

"The answer is, he's been there, brothers. He's been and seen and done. And plenty of all three of them!"

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The son of a naval man, L. Ron Hubbard was on the move at an early age. When he was 16, he traveled with his parents to Guam, China, Japan, Hong Kong and other points in Asia, keeping logs of his impressions, ideas for stories, humorous notes and observations of a depth beyond his years. From these logs and diaries, and from the stories of those who have known him it is clear that Ron Hubbard has always been an adventurer; he has never been a spectator of life. His writing reflects his involvement and his dynamic desire to bring about new viewpoints, insights, and understandings of man and his environment.

Ron Hubbard returned to the United States and continued his writing with a job as an editor of the school journal. Later, at George Washington University, he expanded those interests by joining the editorial staff of the Monthly Literary Review and writing a prize winning one-act play entitled **The God Smiles.**

In 1933, Ron's popularity was growing rapidly and he began his most prolific years as a popular fiction writer. Between 1933 and the beginning of World War II, he poured out literally millions of words of fact and fiction. He wrote aviation articles, westerns, sports stories, sea stories, detective thrillers, military intrigues and adventure of every kind on every continent.

One of the first journals to regularly publish his work was **The Sportsman Pilot.** A glider pilot of some renown, Hubbard provided them with aviation articles and photographs. In a feature story in **The Pilot,** H. Latane Lewis II wrote of the man behind the popular articles:

"Whenever two or three pilots are gathered together around the Nation's Capital, whether it be a Congressional hearing or just in the back of some hangar, you'll probably hear the name of Ron Hubbard mentioned, accompanied by such adjectives as 'crazy,' 'wild,' 'dizzy.' For the flaming haired pilot hit the city like a tornado a few years ago and made women scream and strong men weep by his aerial antics. He just dared the ground to come up and hit him.

"In the beginning, Ron (also known as 'Flash') hailed from out west, but only stayed long enough to be born. Since then he has been a dweller of the world at large, and there are few nooks and corners of the earth that he hasn't poked into. Before he fell from grace and became an aviator, he was, at various times, top sergeant in the Marines, radio crooner, newspaper reporter, gold miner in the West Indies and a movie director-explorer, having led a motion picture expedition into the south seas aboard an ancient windjammer.

"Then he turned to glider flying . . ."

The number of articles and stories appearing under Ron Hubbard's name (or one of his more than twenty pen names) mounted rapidly. By July 14, 1936 agent Ed Bodin reported in his column in the Birmingham News that the young writer has hit one million words in print.

In 1937 Ron Hubbard broadened his writing interests and wrote his first script for Columbia Motion Pictures — a 15

part serial called **The Secret of Treasure Island**. In an article in a 1937 edition of the **Author and Journalist** it was noted that "L. Ron Hubbard has recently sold a motion picture to Columbia Pictures, has accepted a writing job on the Columbia lot, sold a book to the Macauley Company, and a serial to Argosy. He is now doing another book, in between his movie and regular pulp orders."

By 1938, with stories and articles pouring out at an unprecedented rate, Ron Hubbard ranked with the top of his profession. He joined forces with one of the greatest editors of any genre, John W. Campbell Jr. and they helped launch what was later to be called "The Golden Age of Science Fiction". For the next decade, save the war years of '42-'45, Hubbard dominated the field along with such names as Robert Heinlein, Issac Asimov, Ray Bradbury, A.E. Van Vogt, Theodore Sturgeon and others. His works had great appeal and Frank Long writing in **The Early Long** described Hubbard's novel **FEAR** as "worthy to stand with the best of Poe".

That same year, Hubbard produced a manuscript unlike anything else he had written. It was adventure in its purest form, but in a completely different direction, seeking an understanding of the nature of life itself.

This extensive research into ancient and modern philosophy culminated in the discovery contained in his unpublished work, **Excalibur**.

In 1938 the President of the American Fiction Guild, Arthur J. Burks commented on Hubbard's production of the book: "But despite all indications in favor of his some day doing a book like **Excalibur**, it is hard to reconcile a red-headed fire-eater and a philosophic treatise which is adventure in quite another direction. One envisions the philosopher as a quiet gray-beard, timid in all things but thought. It is withal, rather upsetting to the general concept to think of L. Ron Hubbard as the author of **Excalibur**."

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The war commenced and by the time his duty was completed, Ron Hubbard had been deeply affected by what he'd experienced. He returned to his earlier research with a determination to develop the work into applicable equations which might lead to the resolution of some of the problems of mankind. The result was Dianetics.

By 1948, L. Ron Hubbard had written what was later titled **Dianetics: The Original Thesis**. This manuscript summarized his research and delineated the principles he had proven. Passed from hand to hand in professional circles, it soon warranted the publication of a book on the subject.

On January 31 of 1950, Walter Winchell commented in his column:

"There is something new coming up in April called Dianetics. A new science which works with the invariability of physical science in the field of the human mind. From all indications it will prove to be as revolutionary for humanity as the first caveman's discovery and utilization of fire."

Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health was then published in May 1950. Response to the book was positive and instantaneous. By late summer 1950, the book was high on the New York Times Best Seller lists. People across the United States were reading the book and "auditing"* the techniques outlined in the book.

But soon thereafter, the controversy began. **Dianetics** was a diatribe of man's inhumanity to man. It entered the arena when headlines of the New York Times were proclaiming the need for more mental hospitals. It was a time when men and women were routinely housed in straight jackets and prefrontal lobotomies were "out" but trans-orbital ('ice pick') operations were "in". Intravenous ether was heralded as "just as good as electric shock for certain psychoses".

*AUDITING, a communicating process or a communication process with the end goal of raising the ability of another person.

L. Ron Hubbard had little respect for the "official" treatments employed in the name of "mental health". And so he became a target for those who supported programs of psychosurgery, electric shock, drugs and hypnosis.

Undaunted, his research continued. It became clear with his discoveries that there had to be something animating the mental processes of man. His next book, **Science of Survival** was published in 1951. This book contained the foundations of the religion of Scientology and outlined in detail the relationship between man as a spiritual being and the physical universe.

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In the years which followed, L. Ron Hubbard devoted himself intensively to research, writing and lecturing. Between 1951 and 1954, he wrote numerous books and gave over 1,100 recorded lectures which are now being transcribed and published as **The Research and Discovery Series.**

By 1954, the organizations of Scientology were developing rapidly and the first Church of Scientology was incorporated in Washington, DC. Hubbard continued to place his personal emphasis on research, writing and lecturing. It became apparent however, that the rapid expansion of the organizations and Churches required equal expansion of their administration.

Finding the administrative techniques of the day seriously lacking, he developed and implemented a simple and effective technology which first appeared in his books **How to Live Though an Executive** and **Problems of Work.** With years of application on an international scale, this administrative technology has been refined and released as a nine volume reference work for the Organization Executive Course.

The advances contained in this course were soon implemented outside the Church, by businessmen and corporate executives on a variety of continents. By 1979, one international management consultant firm, WISE*, had specialized in Hubbard's technology, and is now providing more than 1500 members and their clients with guidance on these materials.

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In 1959, the Hubbard family moved to Saint Hill Manor, an estate in East Grinstead, County of Sussex in England. Here he continued his research into the properties of the animating "life force". In a series of experiments on plants, he obtained remarkable results. **Garden News** (a leading British horticultural publication) reported extensively on his findings and by December 1959 his research had attracted the attention of national television, a fact duly recorded in an article by **Garden News** under the title "Dr. Hubbard Seen by TV Millions".

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Throughout the early '60s, L. Ron Hubbard devoted much of his attention to training up and forming a Church management structure, with executives capable of successfully conducting the management affairs of the Church. While doing this, he was simultaneously engaged in researching, developing and expanding the scope of the technology of Scientology. In the fall of 1966, the Churches proved that they were capable of managing themselves and Hubbard officially resigned from all Boards on which he held a directorship.

It was clearly not a retirement. Since then Hubbard has devoted himself to further research and application of his works for the benefit of society.

His writings on his discoveries encompass a variety of fields. Some of the most notable are his contributions in the fields of education and drug rehabilitation.

*World Institute of Scientology Enterprises

The breakthrough on the subject of study was first evidenced in the early 1960s while he was personally supervising students taking courses on the techniques of Scientology. Finding several students unable to effectively assimilate the data and unable to apply what they had studied, Hubbard himself took up the study of "study".

The work that grew from this isolated the primary barriers to effective study which, when handled, produced phenomenal results and scores. Originally developed for use by Scientologists in the course of their studies, it was not long before an interest was generated amongst educators.

Today, this study technology is in ever increasing demand, with schools and universities and companies around the world. Independent controlled testing of this technology has repeatedly shown conclusive positive results. In a Los Angeles high school, one group of students using L. Ron Hubbard's study methods gained as much as 2.4 years in reading comprehension after only twelve hours of classroom instruction.

During the late 1960s, technology developed by L. Ron Hubbard was applied to the problem of drug rehabilitation. In the Arizona State Penitentiary, a convict named Willie Benitez read and applied some of Hubbard's materials and by applying them was able to kick his drug habit.

He soon involved other inmates and the statistics of successful rehabilitation drew attention. An organization called Narconon was thereafter formed with the help of volunteers to broadly disseminate and deliver the materials to others.

Seeing the need for a refined, highly effective means of combating drug addiction, Hubbard did further work in the field which was then incorporated into the Narconon line-up.

Today, Narconon is an international organization widely acclaimed for its unprecedented success rate. Narconon centers are now operating in the United States, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, Australia, Sweden, Germany, and England, and in its drug education program in the USA, over 40,000 parents and students have benefited from Hubbard's technology.

In 1978 Hubbard released yet another advancement in the field of drug rehabilitation. After extensive research into the effects of drugs on the body and the spirit of man, he developed what has become known as **The Purification Program**. Records of this regimen of exercise, vitamins and sauna show that it can rid the body of the harmful effects of drugs, thus making spiritual advancement possible.

Two years later in 1980, with the subject of morality becoming a growing issue, Ron Hubbard acted to make a contribution that would resolve some of the problems. He wrote a booklet entitled **The Way to Happiness**, a non-religious moral code based on common sense and understanding. Designed as a booklet that an individual would give to others, it has met with widespread acceptance and interest since its release in March of 1981.

The booklet, which is bundled in packets of 12 to encourage distribution to family and friends, has been translated into 11 languages with 1.9 million copies in distribution in the few months since its release.

Also in 1980 as a celebration of his 50th year as a professional writer, Hubbard wrote what is probably one of the largest science fiction novels ever written. A tribute to the genre of science fiction, Hubbard wrote it for his own "amusement" and to celebrate his 50th anniversary as a writer.

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In 1981, the saga of L. Ron Hubbard, the author and adventurer continues to unfold. With perhaps an even greater intensity and concern for the fate of mankind, his search for workable solutions to the problems of life and his writings, continue.

As he wrote in his essay entitled **My Philosophy**:

". . .I have never seen wisdom do any good kept to oneself, and as I like to see others happy, and as I find the vast majority of the people can and do understand, I will keep on writing and working and teaching so long as I exist.

"For I know no man who has any monopoly upon the wisdom of this universe. It belongs to those who can use it to help themselves and others.

"If things were a little better known and understood, we would all lead happier lives.

"And there is a way to know them and there is a way to freedom. The old must give way to the new, falsehood must become exposed by truth and truth, though fought, always in the end prevails."

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